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To get aboard the boat through the congested variety of merchandise ready to be transported south, people rushing to and fro in wild confusion, battalions of various classes carrying and hauling freight of every description, from boxes of clothing and trunks to immense piles of goods, trunks large and small packed from all points in Europe. The hurry and anxiety to get on board of the long row of steam-wheel steamers, with their black pipes cutting immense columns of black smoke, all contribute to the excitement of the moment, and the traveler is glad to feel that the city, with its hurry and rush, is behind him. Soon the quiet motion of the boat and the peaceful ripple of the water soothes our spirit, and I sit down to enjoy the beauty and variety of a ride down "La Belle River."

This part of the river has found its level or channel through a deep valley several hundred feet below the table lands on either side, which sometimes approach the water's edge abruptly, sometimes in a series of plateaus one above the other, and again are marked by a sharp line of hills receding to a great distance and enclosing a basin of fertile land, very rich and fertile. The uplands of Kentucky, extending all that part of the State between Gallatin and the Green river, a stretch of perhaps two hundred miles, and covering nearly half of the State, furnishes the finest farm land that can be found east of the Mississippi river, and yet, owing to the blight of slavery, is almost uncultivated. Being further south and consequently of milder climate than Iowa and Nebraska, with the advantage of water transportation at hand, it is decidedly the most desirable location for the eastern farmer with western proclivities to settle. On the Indiana shore the scenery is varied and beautiful. The hills, rugged and barren, others clothed in verdure and beauty, picturesquely frame this beautiful stream.

We glide by them, and the infinite variety standing forth in the silvery light of the moon, affords a panoramic view which memory only befriends by retrospection.

Many towns upon the shores, some small, dilapidated and forsaken; others substantial, prosperous and attractive. Of the latter, Madison is the most important, having a population of fifteen to twenty thousand, with manufactures both in iron and textile fabrics. In the river opposite Louisville are the Rapids, which having a fall of over twenty feet in about two miles' length, render it difficult for vessels to ascend the river except in very high stage of water. Hence, a canal has been cut around them to accommodate all except the largest steamers. The city is built on a level table, at an elevation of fifty to seventy-five feet, and handsomely laid out, being modelled after Philadelphia, and great care is exercised in rendering its general appearance attractive.

Its commercial business is large, as are also its manufactures, though the latter are so varied that it has acquired no especial reputation in any particular branch. Now that the Southern States are accessible to Northern and Eastern enterprise, the superior water-power offered by the Rapids must lead to a very speedy development of this branch of industry.

We ride the railroad to the wharf where the Doctor (assuming her name from her recognized superiority of speed) awaits her passengers, her size preventing her from reaching the city dock.

At this point we first recognize, in the sluggish movements of the laborers and the absence of system in all departments, that we are in that land until recently so accused by slavery. Here we witness at an amusing incident in the efforts to put a drove of mules on board the boat. True to their natures, they planted themselves back and persistently withstood all attempts at other persuasion, entreaty, or coercion, till finally they were compelled to succumb to an expedition of running around the long roll of canvas, with a gang of men at each end, who drew them on board by mere physical force.

Passing the mouth of the Green river, the color of the water from the river takes its name, affords a striking contrast to that of the Ohio. It is said to derive the dark green hue from the many caves existing in that section of Kentucky through which it flows and from which it is supposed to receive much of its supplies. Cairo, at the junction of the Ohio and Mississippi, built upon a sharp point of low swampy ground, with its tall, dingy frame buildings, contrasts strangely with the Falls City. The Illinois Central railroad, traversing the entire length of the State, has its terminus here. The town was projected upon this point as the natural location for the great commercial metropolis of the entire western and southern States, and so it would probably have been except for the unfortunate formation of the great bend of the river, which rendered it liable to the devastation of floods, one of which nearly destroyed it before it was many years old. It was treacherous during the war as being a depot for supplies for the western army. From this point we ride down the great Father of Waters past Memphis, Vicksburg, and Natchez to New Orleans. Memphis, the capital of Tennessee, is the principal cotton-shipping port north of New Orleans. Many prominent railroads converge here, connecting it with all the States east and south of it. Cotton is the principal product and almost the only kind of vegetation that meets the eye north of Vicksburg, beyond which it is entirely supplanted by sugar-cane. The large plantations, covered with the deep, dark verdure, in the midst of which is situated the white frame mansion surrounded by a two-story porch or gallery resting on large wooden columns, furnish a picture of substantial comfort and sugar-house, generally standing back beyond the view from the river, are sometimes very costly, even to some instances as high as \$50,000. Many plantations were sold immediately after the war, for a very small part of their value either before the war or at the present time, the purchaser sometimes realizing from a single crop, more than the entire cost. There was one instance within my own knowledge, where the property was sold for \$18,000, the sugar-house on it having cost \$28,000 to erect, and the second year's crop from one-fourth of the land yielded a net profit of \$40,000. On the bank of the steamer Vicksburg does not offer a very attractive view. The business portion is on the flat or low ground, and has a careless and slovenly appearance. The business stand on a bluff now, and the river is a very different portion of the city, and the absence of verdure gives a somewhat dingy look. The three hundred miles of river bank between Natchez and New Orleans, is all low ground, it being necessary to bank out the waters of the river along the greater portion of it. Along here are many fine plantations, not least among which is that of Jefferson Davis. It was my purpose to say something of the characteristics of the river itself; but as this letter is already too long, will lay over at New Orleans and leave any further description till the return trip.

In Swansboro, Emanuel county, Ga., Bruce McLeod, a clerk, recently "paid attention" to the sister-in-law of a lawyer named James C. King. The lady, by the advice of King, sent a note to Mr. McLeod, rejecting his addresses. This exasperated McLeod, who, under the influence of liquor, insulted King. The latter resented the insult by slapping McLeod's face. McLeod thereupon drew a revolver and shot King, inflicting a fatal wound. King returned the fire, mortally wounding his antagonist, and both are dead.

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It is a known fact that the careless and negligent almost always take the disease to the exclusion of the comparatively exact in their habits. Now, as clean people, inhale as much air as unclean people, it follows pretty clearly that it is not through or by inhalation the disease is caused. The air has been tortured in vain to reveal the secret; no sidereal, telluric, magnetic, electric, or appreciable atmospheric changes have been satisfactorily connected with the epidemic or epidemic appearance of cholera. (See Am. Cy., v. 5, page 150.) Reasonably then, we conclude that the atmosphere is not the channel of communication or the cause of cholera.

Neither is it produced by unripe or stale vegetable diet. For we find it making its first appearance in Edinburgh, in January, and in London, in February, 1832; and in St. Petersburg it raged in mid-winter, and these facts also preclude the notion of cholera being generated in most low grounds.

The cause of the disease, though not proven to a mathematical certainty, may be reasonably inferred, when we state that all the known facts accord with the assumption, that cholera is produced by miasmatic parasites, and that it is communicated by touch or contagion, and thus only becomes contagious. As all the known facts accord with this view of the case, and no other theory is supported by them, it is reasonable to infer that this is true.

The disease is known to be located in the mucous membrane of the intestines, and consists of that membrane being denuded of its outer coating and inflamed so that the watery portion of the blood (called rice-water discharges) passes through the membrane and leaves the solid portion of the blood so thick that it cannot circulate, and death ensues for want of circulation, or in other words by hemorrhage of the intestines.

It is known that many kinds of destructive insects breed so prolifically that their numbers accumulate by the million in a comparatively short time—as the wheat weevil and the Colorado potato-bug. And the vast generation of larvae of a few green flies will destroy the entire flock of a large carcass in a few hours, and it is indicated by the rapid progress of cholera, that the larvae of the parasite, generated in the greatest numbers after four days incubation, destroys the outer coating of the membrane, or possibly, like leeches, suck the watery portion of the blood through it. And that the larvae are small or shapeless, or of a spawny substance so like rice water and so difficult to distinguish from that fluid, as to be imperceptible to sight, even under the microscope, is no valid objection to the truth of the theory here announced, while the discovery of their existence by its corroboration, is a clear proof of its correctness.

The parasite does not enter the system through the stomach, as is evident; because clean and unclean alike breathe the atmosphere, and would alike be subject to attack; but they enter through the anus, being attracted there most likely by the odor attaching to persons of non-scrupulous habits. This is also indicated by the disease first manifesting itself without nausea, and by gentle defecation of the lower intestines, while dysentery is no rare complaint. The evidence thus is evident from the habit of *argyria* or pin-worms, whose nightly wanderings outside the intestines are very annoying to those afflicted with them.

As it takes cholera four days to incubate, it is inferable that the ovum is lodged in the cavity of the fundamen, and at night, most likely when the system is in repose and relaxed, their entrance is effected and the work of destruction begins.

To prevent the disease is as easy as it is important. Bathing the body with particular care, especially the part indicated, will no doubt remove the ovum of the parasite, and with them all cause of danger; but, beyond doubt, a daily application, after bathing, of carbolic ointment or spirits of camphor will be effective. The disease, when once fairly located, is extremely hazardous, and in addition to the remedies already mentioned, we suggest a carbolic elixir; or as after this disease is said to be a good remedy for catarrhs inhabiting the rectum, so it is indicated as a remedy for cholera.

This view of cholera is not the work of idle speculation, but was first brought to the writer's notice years ago, by an examination of cholera affected by what is called chicken cholera; and found in the fecal water discharges, had the writer very naturally to this investigation.

These views were partially communicated to the public, some months ago, in a journal of an adjoining State, and have been made the subject of conversation with many eminent physicians, and the writer has yet to learn of a single fact conflicting with their accuracy.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Washington.

The Treasury Department on Monday received from the Syndicate in London \$5,000,000 in Five-twenty and canceled coupons.

The proceedings of the court martial in the case of the Modoc murderers have been promulgated by the War Department. Captain Jack, Schenck, Black Jim, Boston Charley, Barlow, alias One-Eyed Jim, and Slonack, who were tried for the murder of General Canby and Commissioner Thomas, are found guilty and sentenced to be hanged. The President and Secretary of War approve the proceedings, and the assents will be signed at Fort Klammath, Oregon, on October 1st. With the approval of the sentences of the Modoc captives by the Executive and War Departments, the question of dealing with the Indians of that tribe is ended among the United States authorities here, so far as the six murderers who are to be hanged on the 3d of October is concerned; but others of that tribe are charged with various offenses, for which it is known the Oregon authorities have requested from this Government their delivery into the custody of State officials.

The conduct of the Indians, proceeding as well as subsequent to the capture and trials by court martial, has been the subject of much discussion at the War Department. The fact is certain that the proper department will give due consideration to the request that they be given up to the State authorities. What the definite result will be is not at present known, though it is probable that within ten days the whole matter will be decided.

It is reported that the "Young Democracy" of Boston will present ex-Mayor Easton to the Democratic State Convention of Massachusetts as a candidate for Governor.

A large meeting of Grangers and veterans of the Mexican war was held yesterday at Sweet Springs, near Brownsville, Missouri. Nearly fifteen thousand people were present, many of whom came a considerable distance, and many prominent citizens and members of the Missouri Legislature were among the number.

Fernando Wood and two or three other prominent New York Democrats are going out to Ohio this week to join the Democratic campaign for Governor there in a series of candidate speeches. S. C. Cox also received an invitation, but it is doubtful whether engagements in his own district will allow of his acceptance. It is deemed of almost equal importance by the Democratic managers in New York that an impression should be made in Ohio.

The Liberal State Committee of New York, through its chairman, John Cochrane, has invited the Democratic State Committee to unite in calling on the State Convention of all those opposed to the Administration.

The Indianapolis Journal states "authoritatively" that Senator Morton's back pay was covered into the United States Treasury some time ago.

The National Temperance Convention met at Saratoga on Tuesday. One hundred and forty delegates were present from temperance associations in various parts of the country. A permanent organization was effected, with Judge R. C. Pittman, of Massachusetts, as President. Delegates being called upon for reports from their respective States. Rev. Stephen Merrill said nothing was being done in New York for the temperance cause, and he therefore asked leave "to report progress." Rev. S. McKean thought that the temperance societies and churches in that State were working energetically. A list of Vice Presidents was reported, and the Convention then adjourned until Wednesday morning, when the motion of Rev. W. V. Conant, a "grand national mass meeting" was ordered to be held in Philadelphia in 1875, in connection with the Centennial, and the chair was authorized to appoint the committee of arrangements for the purpose. The sum of \$11,000 was subscribed by delegates, to pay the indebtedness of the National Publication Society. Resolutions were adopted declaring that vendors of intoxicating liquors should be held responsible for damages caused to inebriates; that all temperance societies should advocate the repeal of all State license laws, and urge Congress to pass laws abolishing the manufacture and sale of liquor in the District of Columbia and the Territories; that the temperance issue should be introduced into State and National politics; that temperance men should co-operate with existing party organizations when and where the policy of prohibition, but otherwise, organize a separate party; that Congress should appoint a commission to inquire into the effect of temperance on the public welfare; that ministers of the gospel should preach against the use of intoxicating liquors; that temperance societies should be formed in Sabbath schools; that Congress should prohibit the importation of alcoholic beverages; and that the National Temperance Society should issue a text book for schools, showing the evil effects of intemperance. On motion, the appointment of a committee to prepare the book suggested in the last resolution was ordered, and the Convention then adjourned sine die.

Foreign.

The trial of the Bank of England forgers was brought to an end last Tuesday. After George Bidwell had concluded his examination of witnesses for the prosecution, he addressed the Court, exonerating Austin Bidwell and Edwin Noyes from all complicity in the frauds, and declared that he and George Macdonnell were the only guilty ones. Macdonnell also addressed the Court, leaving out the statement of Bidwell. The case then went to the jury, who, after twenty minutes deliberation, found all the accused guilty, and each of them was immediately sentenced to penal servitude for life, the highest punishment under the law for the offense.

The thirty thousand medals awarded to exhibitors at the Vienna Exposition, four hundred to the results. There is great dissatisfaction with the results. The Exposition is charged that a number of articles which were never entered for competition, received medals, and that several firms which had no goods on exhibition, were awarded diplomas through manipulation of the juries. It is alleged that these who know how the prizes were secured, will attach no value to the medals of the Vienna Exposition. The quantity of goods and specimens which will be returned home from the American department is very small. Most of the stuff will be sold here. The exhibitors have been leaving in crowds as fast as they could get away since the close of the Exposition.

The Carlists, at the instigation of the priests, have all the records of civil marriages that they can capture.

Casualties.

The temporary trestle bridge in course of erection across the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal break, on the Delaware Railroad, tumbled down Monday morning, while a number of men were at work upon it. Thomas Perry, of Baltimore, was killed, and seven others were injured.

There was an express train on the South Side Railroad of Long Island were thrown from the track Monday morning, overturned, and dragged some distance. The captured cars contained about fifty passengers—a large proportion of them women and children—and all were more or less injured, one of the children perished fatally.

A train was thrown from the track of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad near Cameron, last Sunday, by the spreading of the rails, and tender, express car and one passenger car were precipitated down an embankment. The express car, containing twenty or thirty passengers, was injured, four of them fatally. Some of the immigrants, thinking the engineer and conductor were trying to kill the passengers, attacked them with wild stones, and they had to flee for their lives. An hour after the accident an express train came by, when attention was rendered to the injured.

The steamer George Wolfe, from Shreveport for St. Louis, blew up at St. Francis Island, in the Mississippi river on Friday afternoon, killing fourteen persons and injuring fifteen others. The cause of the disaster is known as the "Graveyard," two steamers having previously blown up and a third been burned there.

Crime.

Michael Broderick killed one of his sons and wounded another in New York city, last Friday. He was half drunk at the time. The young men were interfering to prevent their father from beating his mother-in-law.

Philadelphia Bond and Stock quotations, reported expressly for the GAZETTE by JOHN R. WYMAN, No. 20 South Third Street, August 27th, 1873.

STOCKS.	NEW YORK.	PHILADELPHIA.
Pennsylvania 40s, 24 series, -	104 1/2	104 1/2
Philadelphia City 40s, -	101 1/2	101 1/2
Allegheny Valley 7-8s, -	90 1/2	90 1/2
Standard Oil 100s, 1888, -	90 1/2	90 1/2
Standard Oil 100s, 1889, -	85 1/2	85 1/2
Standard Oil 100s, 1890, -	80 1/2	80 1/2
Standard Oil 100s, 1891, -	75 1/2	75 1/2
Standard Oil 100s, 1892, -	70 1/2	70 1/2
Standard Oil 100s, 1893, -	65 1/2	65 1/2
Standard Oil 100s, 1894, -	60 1/2	60 1/2
Standard Oil 100s, 1895, -	55 1/2	55 1/2
Standard Oil 100s, 1896, -	50 1/2	50 1/2
Standard Oil 100s, 1897, -	45 1/2	45 1/2
Standard Oil 100s, 1898, -	40 1/2	40 1/2
Standard Oil 100s, 1899, -	35 1/2	35 1/2
Standard Oil 100s, 1900, -	30 1/2	30 1/2
Standard Oil 100s, 1901, -	25 1/2	25 1/2
Standard Oil 100s, 1902, -	20 1/2	20 1/2
Standard Oil 100s, 1903, -	15 1/2	15 1/2
Standard Oil 100s, 1904, -	10 1/2	10 1/2
Standard Oil 100s, 1905, -	5 1/2	5 1/2
Standard Oil 100s, 1906, -	0 1/2	0 1/2

Fire.

A fire in V. Blatz's brewery, at Cincinnati, on Monday night, destroyed the malt and ice-houses and a portion of the main building. The loss is estimated at \$300,000.

A fire in Lynn, Mass., on Monday night, destroyed Marsh's furniture store, May & Whitney's clothing store, Robinson's jewelry store, Tuck's grocery, and several other buildings. The loss is estimated at \$500,000.

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RESEDA color is more fashionable than ever this summer.

No other color but blue should be worn by a lady in a yacht.

BLACK straw hats are worn by ladies for country excursions.

THE polonaise, in order to be "oh fay" must be double-breasted.

VERY large fans of yellow satin trimmed with black lace are on style.

TURKISH Josephine waist is being revived for high-necked dresses.

SASHES are often worn fastened to the left shoulder by a bow, called "the bow bow."

A NEW patent for ladies' dresses is warranted to wear until the owner loses the sight of it.

LINEN dresses, trimmed with Turkish towels are quite the mode now for ladies' traveling attire.

DO dressmakers now-a-days, when they build a dress for a lady, base any of their calculations on the state of her figure?

THE chainmail waist, long and rounder over the hips, as we see them in pictures of the Saxon ladies, are slowly becoming fashionable.

PATRIOT the hair at the side is becoming to many faces, but it has a fast girl-of-the-period air that makes ladies loath to adopt it, except for the house.

"I'm not in mourning," said a young lady frankly to a young lady quivering, "but as my widows are getting all the others nowadays, we poor girls have to resort to artifice."

WHEN a man begins to present his wife and daughters with magnificent diamonds you may expect in a few weeks to hear that he is a bankrupt, not able to pay ten cents on the dollar.

LADIES who buy jewelry abroad should get their emeralds in Paris, turquoises and pearls in Florence, diamonds in London, garnets in Vienna, canoes and bathtubs in Rome and tortoise shells in Naples.

THE State Constables in Boston raided, last Tuesday, upon T. J. Dunbar & Co., and other liquor dealers, and seized \$10,000 worth of liquor.

FRIGHT AND FLIGHT OF THE RAILROAD CONTRACTOR.—During the week ending last Friday evening, the contractors of the new line of the Boston and Maine Railroad, from the town of Lynn to the town of Boston, were engaged in the work of excavating and laying out the line of the new line of the Boston and Maine Railroad, from the town of Lynn to the town of Boston.

THE Boston Iron Works, at Boston, N. J., were damaged by fire, last Monday, to the amount of about \$50,000. The works have not been in operation since July 1st, and the fire is supposed to have been incendiary.

The wooden mill of Haws, at West Co., Dalton, Mass., was burned last Monday. Loss \$75,000.

A fire at Belfast, Me., last Sunday afternoon, destroyed about one hundred and twenty-five buildings, mostly wooden, causing a loss estimated at \$400,000. One hundred and thirty families are rendered homeless. Miss Rebecca Penit was burned to death. She was either bewildered by the smoke or fell in a fit. The origin of the fire is unknown. The insurance amounts to \$115,000.

A fire at Millin, Pa., early on Saturday morning, destroyed nearly two blocks of buildings, causing a loss estimated at \$100,000.

A fire in Sundry, Pa., was destroyed on Friday night by an incendiary fire. Loss, about \$500.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

